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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1893 .- COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

FOR MRS. POLLOCK, \$37,500. TPROAR IN JUDGE PRYOR'S COURT WHEN THE JURY CAME IN.

The Jury had Applicated Their Own Deck-sion Against the Rich Father-in-law-Hisses and Cheers During the Section Up-The Charge-Notice of an Appeal,

There was perfect stillness in Judge Pryor's part of the Court of Common Pleas last evening at half past six o'clock, when the jury in the Pellock case filed silently into the court room and resumed the soats which they have occupled every day for the past week. The clerk of the court called the roll, and then asked Foreman Frank Feldhusen if the jury had arrived at a verdict.

We have," replied Mr. Feldbusen. "We find a verdict in favor of the plaintiff and assess her damages at \$37,500."

These words had hardly been spoken when the crowd in the court room gave vent to a burst of applause that neither the mallet of Judge Pryor nor the pounding of the court officials was able to silence. The spectators paid no attention to these admonitions, for they doubtless felt that they had a strong example set to thom by the jurers themselves, who had been heard applauding vigorously in the jury room only a few minutes before returning to give their The twelve men who weighed the ovidence in the case were absent from the court only one hour and thirty-six minutes. Many had supposed that they might remain shut up all night, and the enthusiastic supporters of the victorious plaintiff had remarked audibly that they would not be absent ten minutes. At the end of an hour and a half the sound of the clapping of hands was plainly heard in the jury room, and the 200 people waiting in the court room stood up and looked

Col. James was heard to say: Those jurymen must have done the proper thing: they are applauding themselves." And then the twelve men came in and were

applauded some more.
Upon this last day of Mrs. Pollock's suit against her father-in-law, Alexander Pollock, for \$50,000 damages for alienating the affections of her husband, Edward E. Pollock, the court roon was even more crowded than on any previous day, and most of the spectators were mon. The majority seemed to be workingmen of Irish birth or descent, who had come to lend countenance to their poor country weman in her suit against her rich relatives by marriage. It was a quiet and attentive crowd except when Col. James became eloquent, and then the listeners disregarded all court etiquotto and hissed or cheered ac-cording as the lawyer arraigned the defendant or planield for the plaintiff. On several occa-sions Judge Pryor had to threaten to clear the

or pleased for the plaintiff. On several occasions Judge Pryor had to threaten to clear the control of the plaintiff. On several occasions Judge Pryor had to threaten to clear the control of the defendant, began to the morning. All the evidence was in, and Mr. Thain, counsel for the defendant, began to sum up. His speech lasted until 1 o'clock. Among other things he dilated on secret marriages in general and recalled the case of hobert key thamilton, who had "become the victim of the wiles of a wicked woman," and had met a lonely death in the wilds of Montans. He followed this up with a scrutiny of the marriage of the plaintiff to Edward E. Pollock, and argued that as the latter had never cared for his wife the defendant could never have allenated his son's affections.

Mr. Thain in his peroration compared young Pollock to the prodign! son, who had committed all sorts of sins, but who shally returned to the parental roof and witnessed the slaughter of the fatted call in his honor.

And amid the rejoclaries and the veal cutlets," continued Mr. Thain, as he wiped his brow. "Tollowing the killing of the fatted call show one knocks at the outer door. The father says: Who is this? One of my heighbors temetre rejoice with me?" And a voice answers: No. it is Ellen Mahoney come with a striffrom the Court of Common Pleas asxing for \$50,000."

That ended the summing up for the defence, and when Judge Pryor had recovered from the effects of the closing allegory he adjourned court one hour for luncheon.

Col. James then gathered himself together for his two-hour speech. He denounced the defendant's course in the case.

Have you not seen this father place his son on the stand and prostitute him to swearing falsely so as to degrade himself and his wife, and, if he had not been prevented by the Court, to bastardize his grandchildren T shouted Col. James.

The applicate that followed this was so loud that additional court attendants had to be

shouted Col. James.

The applicace that followed this was so loud that additional court attendants had to be called in and stationed in the growd without

Col. James asserted that Alexander Pollock ad compiled perjury when he filed his answer to the complaint in the suit. He followed this up with a description of the poor wife's structies, which was so vivid that he wept himself, and Judge Pryor blew his nose vigonals.

nimself, and Judge Pryor blow his nose vigorousiy.

"And now," said the lawyer, "I come to the
brothers Balter who have played such a disgusting part in all these proceedings. If I am
correctly informed with respect to a certain
game, two of a kind are the lowest hand in
the pack. And there is an old ballad which
says:

"Two black crows sat on a tree.

"Two black crows sat on a tree, And they were black as black could be." And they were black as black could be."

When Col. James referred to Mrs. Pollock's visit to Nyark and to how she had been forced to stay for hours outside her father-in-law's house in the pouring rain, the crowd hissed and had to be silenced by the Court. He concluded his speech with the quotation:

Though the milip of food grind slowly.

Ket they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience lie stands waiting.

With exactness grinds He all.

Cheers and applause followed this, and Mra. ollock leaned over on the table in front of her and wopt.
Judge Peyor said that the defendant's counsel had handed up fifty-six requests to charge,
of which he charged not more than one-third,
Whon he had finished reading these, he turned

sel had landed up fifty-six requests to charge, of which he charged not more than one-third, when he had finished roading these, he turned to the jury and said:

"What God hath joined together let not man put asunder." By her marriage to Edward Poliock, this plaintiff acquired a right to his support and his affections, and against any one who violates this right she has cause for action and a just claim for damages. When a man marries he must leave his father and mother and cling to his wife."

He made several separate statements of the testimony and toid the jury if they found such and such to be the evidence they must tring in a verdict for the plaintiff. These statements were all made vigorously. But, on the other hand—these statements were in a mild and casual tone—it the evidence was not such there ought to be a verdict for the defendant. "But," continued the Judge. "I will not recall any more of the testimony, for fear of hetrsylage to you my own locations in the matter and thus influencing your duction.

But he called the jury's particular attention to the two lacts that the woman was married, "not by a business alliance, vulgarly called common law marriage," but by a holy and legal bond, and that it was a conceded fact that she no longer had the support of her husband. He warned the jurors not to allow their verdict to be influenced by sentiment for the plaintiff or aversion for the defendant by newspaper articles, or by the nublic feeling expressed at the that he amount of her claim, they might "Inflict such a sum as may be a warning to others not to the amount of her claim, they might "Inflict such a sum as may be a warning to others not to entice a husbaud away from his wife." The latter, he said, were legally termed "exemplar, punitive, or vindictive damages."

The jury left the court room at 4:50 oclock, amid spisates which the attendants could not check. When they returned Mrs. Poliock sat hear her recounsel with one of her little girls on either side. She was very pale. She paid no either side. S

\$37.500 was three-quarters of what she had sued for.
Judge Pryor thanked the juryand dismissed them. As they left the box Mrs. Follock stood at the gate and shook each one by the hand.

Neither Alexander Follock nor his son was in court when the verdist was given. Their counsel, Mr. Thain, immediately arose and gave notice of appeal. Then he and Col. James held a short consultation with Judge Pryor, who finally announced thirty days for a stay of exacution and sixty days to prepare the case for appeal, and he awarded 5 per cent, on the \$37,500 as an extra allowance to the plaintiff for counsel focs.

Constitutionally Bown on Alcohol,

The Egg Tosters' Union put a temperance clause in their constitution recently. Now the Surgical Instrument Makers' Union has followed suit. Both trades require a steady hand and a certain eye.

MR. POWER HASN'T GOT HIS PIE YET. Shipping Commissioner Reed Won't Resign nd Doubts If He Can be R

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- Maurice J. Power has not got his \$5,000 office yet. When James C. Beed. Shipping Commissioner at New York, received Secretary Carlisle's request for his resignation, Mr. Power having been appointed to the place by the Secretary, Mr. Reed objected that as a United States Commissioner cannot be removed in that off-hand manner.

The Shipping Commissioner was originally appointed by the United States Circuit Court, and when Capt, C. C. Duncan hold the office it was found to be very hard work to get him out of it. Mr. Reed succeeded him in President Arthur's term. and held through Mr. Cleveland's first term and Mr. Harrison's term. In 1883 section 4,501 of the Revised Statutes was amended to substitute the Secretary of the Treasury for the Circuit Court as appointing power, but the amendment did not alter the statute in any other material point, not even in its grammar, which is bad. The sec-tion now reads:

tion now reads:

The Secretary of the Tressury shall appoint \* \* a Shipping Commissioner, and may, from time to time, a Shipping Commissioner, and may, from time to time, remove from office any such Commissioner whom he may have reason to believe does not properly performance of his duties until another person is duly appointed in his place.

Formerly the power of removal was conferred in the same terms on the Circuit Courts. In the case of other Commissioners of the same courts no such power of removal is explicitly conferred, but it undoubtedly exists, and any United States Commissioner may be removed by the court for official misconduct. Still, the United States Commissionership is practically a lite office, with reasonably good behavior. Shipping Commissioner Reed will not resign. He has sent a long tolegram to Mr. Carlisle. In it he asks if there are any charges against him that call for censure, and he falls back on the law of 1884, which he construes to mean that an official must be permitted to serve out his term unless he has shown himself to be incompetent or corrupt. This law is not so interpreted by the Government officials, and it is probable that no attention will be paid to Mr. Reed's protest. His office has no fixed term. Formerly the power of removal was conferred

Maurice J. Power said yesterday that he will probably assume office next Saturday. He will delay until that time, as the fiscal year ends with the present month, and he desires to avoid the bookkeeping complications which would result if he should relieve Commissioner Reed before July 1.

THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS. M-Clelland and Poucher to Washington Both Lying Low.

Washington, June 29.-The presence of Senator Charles P. McClelland and William A. Poucher in Washington to-night is accepted in some quarters as an indication that the President is about ready to appoint a Collector and Appraiser and thus settle controversy over the disposition of these two important appointments. Mr. Poucher came to town early in the day, but is not to be found at his hotel, the Shoreham, this evening, and it is thought that he is in Woodley, calling upon the President.

Secretary Lamont is also with the President in the country this evening, which adds to the belief of New Yorkers in town that some important action with regard to the Federal patronage is about to be taken. Senator McClelland, however, who is accompanied by his son, states that he is in Washington on private business only, and that he has no knowledge of what the President proposes to do or when he proposes to do it.

YOUNG MR. STEVENS RELENTS.

He Will Not Charge the City 82,000 for

John Austin Stevens, Jr., has withdrawn his claim against the city for \$2,000 for services alleged to have been performed by him in connection with the naval parade and the citizens' ball in honor of the Duke de Veragua and the visiting naval officers last April. He was one of Mayor Gilroy's first callers yesterday morning. The Mayor was unable at first to understand what young Mr. Stevens desired. but after some questioning discovered that he wished to withdraw his claim. The Mayor said

but after some questioning discovered that he wished to withdraw his claim. The Mayor said that he was glad to hear it. Mr. Stevens wanted his letters and other exhibits and vouchers, and was referred to President McClellan of the Board of Aldermen, with whom he had left them.

Col. McClellan was having an extra polish applied to his shoes by the City Hall bootblack when Mr. Stavens confronted him and said:

"Give me my papers!"

"What is it, Austy?" asked the Colonel.

"Give me my papers, Maxy," said Mr. Stevens. "The Mayor's thrown me down. Give me all my papers. I withdraw my claim."

"Do you mean. Austy, that you want all of the documents you left with me yestorday?"

"Yes, all of them. I withdraw it."

"And the claim for \$472.15 you filed on behalf of your father?"

"Give me that. Give me all of them."

President McClellan collected the seventeen letters, five telegrams, and two circulars on which Mr. Stevens based his claim for \$2,000, and the vouchers and certificates filed for his father, but before he could hand them over Mr. Stevens had departed, saying that he'd be back at noon for his property. He didn't come back, and for fear he might reconsider and withdraw his withdrawal Mr. McClellan wrote a letter accepting it and sent it to him with the exhibits.

OFF WITH \$7,000.

Two Private Italian Bankers Missing from the Williamsturgh Colony.

Pietro Ferraro and Edward Michael Angelo. Italian bankers and brokers at 316 North Second street, Williamsburgh, disappeared on Saturday night with more than \$7,000, it is said, belonging to members of the Italian colony. About four months ago they started a grocers and butcher shop in addition to their banking business. Angelo issued a circular in which he informed the Italians that he had the safest method of sending steamship tickets and drafts to Italy. It is alleged that from this scheme alone the firm got more than \$3,000, not one dollar of which, it is said, was

S.000, not one dollar of which, it is said, was ever sent to the persons for whom it was intended. About six weeks ago Dominico Bicano of North Second and Havemeyer streets, gave Ferraro \$70. Ferraro was to send a passage ticket to Bicano's wife in Naples and sand her the rest of the money. It is alleged that Ferraro sent Bicano's wife a bogus ticket. When Bicano heard of it he called at Ferraro's place and created such a disturbance that Ferraro returned the money to him.

When depositors went after money Ferraro, it is said, put them off by telling them that the money was all tied up in bond and mortgage. He also promised them eight per cent. interest on their deposits. Four weeks ago Ferraro and Angelo sold their grocery and butcher shop. On Saturday two men called upon Ferraro and demanded their deposits. Ferraro tied to put them off, when one of the mon, it is alleged, draw a revolver. Ferraro then gave them what belonged to them. Late on Saturday in the satisfied on their to put them off, when one of the mon, it is alleged. They were seen turning into Havemeyer street from North Second street and going rapidly toward the ferries. Neither has since been seen.

WANTED HER TO WRITE IN BLOOD. The Blood Was to Be Her Own and She Was

to Cat Her Arm to Get It. Benedetto Doubroski is exceedingly jealous of his young wife. Notwithstanding their names the Doubroskis are said to be Italians. They live at 577 Market street, Newark. Mrs. Doubroski told Police Sergeant Barrett that when her husband came home Monday night his eyes were green, and she knew there was going to be trouble. He produced a sharp penknife, a pen, and a sheet of note paper, and ordered her to cut one of the arteries of her arm. dip the pen in the warm blood, and write as he dictated. He said he wanted her to write:

as he dictated. He said he wanted write:

"I love you. I will be true to you."

Mrs. Doubroski did not like the sensation of cutting berself, and after making a few ineffectual efforts to obey her husband, she fled from the house to the police station. Doubroski was arrested, but yesterday morning his wife pleaded to have him discharged, and he was restored to her.

Callsays La Rilla. A better tonie than pills or powders -4 %. BROOKLYN DAY AT THE FAIR.

A GALA OCCASION FOR OUR NEIGH-BORS ACROSS THE BRIDGE.

The Delegation Headed by Mayor Boody, and Adorned by Many Leading Lights of the City of Churches-A Banquet and Flow of Soul-Senator Sherman to Make the Speech of Welcome to the Caravels

Curcago, June 27.-Brooklyn was the guest of the Exposition to-day. The early attendance was slow because the weather, while delightful in town, was a bit cool in Jackson Park. In the afternoon and toward dark the turnstiles clicked rapidly with visitors that came to see the fireworks and illuminations and the extra attractions announced. The open-air music was enjoyed by great crowds, particularly the Sousa programmes. That popular leader gave his farewell concerts today and the greeting he received on first appearing and the send off when he left must have been gratifying.

Some pretty big preparations had been made for the celebration of Brooklyn day. Brooklyn was the first city to have a day at the Park, and to that city is due the credit for the idea it carried out so successfully.

Chicago people were not slow to realize their duty. They provided good entertainment for the visitors, warmly welcoming them and doing all in their power to add to the success of the day. In perfect weather, several thousand former Brooklynites, now residents of Chicago, joined the excursionists, over 2,000 strong, who arrived from the East during the past few days. They were all in Music Hall at 11:30 o'clock.

M. I. Towns, one of the visiting city lawyers presided. On the platform were seated Mayor Boody of Brooklyn, Mayor Harrison of Chicago St. Clair McKelway, Editor of the Brooklyn Ea gle, Thomas B. Bryan, Murat Halstead, and a great many Brooklyn, Chicago, and Exposition

The following was the programme : Song by the Arion Society of Brooklyn. Introductory remarks by Chairman M. L. Towns of

Address of welcome by Mayor Carter H. Harrison e Chicago.
Response by Mayor David A. Boody of Brooklyn.

Song by the Arion Society.

Address of welcome by Thomas B. Bryon, on behalf of the Committee on Ceremonies of the Exposition. Address by St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn.
Address by Murat Haistead of Brooklyn. Song by the Arion Society.

Chairman Towns commented upon the Idistinction Brooklyn had gained for itself by celebrating the first municipal day at the Fair, and said: "Brooklyn greets the Columbian Exposition, and she salutes Chicago. The grandour and magnitude of the one is the offspring, the

and magnitude of the one is the offspring, the stupendous conception of the other." The Chairman then introduced Mayor Harrison, who made one of his characteristic speeches. The response, by Mayor David A. Boody, was loud in its praise of the White City.

After Murat Haistead's address there were other speakers ready to be heard, but the time was short, and adjournment was had to an informal reception to Brooklyn ladies, given by Mrs. J. S. T. Stranshan, member of the New York State Board of Woman Managors, in the New York State building. Later, alithe Brooklynites were entertained at the Empire State headquarters by the State Board, and at 6 o'clock a banquet was givan in hencr of Mayor Boody.

neadquarters by the State Board, and at o'clock a banquet was givan in honor of Mayor Boody.

Among the prominent Brooklyn men present were: St. Clair McKelway of the Brooklyn Eacle, Mayor David A. Boody, M. L. Towns, M. Halstead of the Standard-Union, Gen. James Fordan, Thomas J. Kenna, Registrar: Anton Weller, City Auditor; Gen. George F. Wingate, William Richardson, Senator Asphawall, Senator John P. McCarty, Congressman William T. Coomba, ex-Mayor Chapin, Gustay Locser, William M. Van Anden, James L. Walton, Fred Kellar, County Auditor; Judge Nathaniel Clement, M. E. Moore, H. F. Gunnison of the Eagle, S. S. Whitshouse, District Attorney James W. Ridgway, George F. Dobson, Sidney Heid, I. A. Adams, Hamilton Ormshee, Erotus C. Gullick, William J. Gaynor, Churchill H. Cutting, George W. Copeland, John McNamee, Walter Scott, Jr., David Liebmann, Alvin A. Boody, Charles A. Moore, Lewis H. Jones, John H. Durack, David F. Lynch, Arthur Gleason, Honry Hilderbrant, Otto Schildge, John P. Wagner, William Krumbeck, William H. Ziegler, Nelson G. Carman, David H. Manning, L. E. Hinmarch, and H. E. Allen.

The feature of the day was the publication on the grounds of a World's Fair issue of the Brooklyn Fagle, which was printed in Machinery Hall and sold to the visitors at the same time in the afternoon that they are in the habit of getting their paper out at home. on the grounds of a World's Fair issue of the Brooklyn Kajle, which was printed in Machinery Hall and sold to the visitors at the same time in the afternoon that they are in the habit of getting their paper out at home. Miss Sophia G. Hayden, the talented architect of the Woman's building, was handsomely received and highly honored to-day by the Board of Lady Managers. The reception held in her honor was largely attended. Mrs. Halph Trautmann of New York, First Vice-President of the Board of Lady Managers, made the welcoming address to Miss Hayden. Mrs. Trautmann complimented the young architect very highly for the excellence of her work and for taking so prominent a partin the construction of the Woman's building, Miss Hayden responded gracefully. Senator Manderson of Nebraska made a complimentary speech. Tea and other refreshments were served in the Assembly room, and a general reception followed. Among the ladies present were: Katherine L. Minor. Mrs. Robert L. Dunlop. Mrs. L. Brace shattock. Miss Cooke, Miss Johnson, Mrs. R. A. Edgerton, and Mrs. Ives of New York.

The Missouri building was the scene of an editorial picnic. About 250 members of the Missouri State Press Association were honored with a freception by the State Commissioners at 3 o'clock. Good Missouri liquor flowed freely and the editors made speeches.

On June 27, 1892, by a majority of something like 30,000 votes. Iowa decided to amend her State Constitution so that liquor could not be sold, and this afternoon the anniversary of this event was celebrated by the members of the non-partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa in the Iowa State building. J. Q. Croshy. President of the Iowa Commission, opened processings by calling Mrs. J. Elien Foster as presiding officer. Ex-Gov. Larrabee of Iowa. Jr. J. E. Hutchins. Seerstary of State: W. M. Mafarland, and othors made speeches to welcome to

tary of State: W. M. McFarland, and others made speeches.
Senator John Sherman has accepted the invitation to deliver the address of welcome to the crews of the Santa Maria. Pinta, and Nina, the Spanish caravels, that are expected to arrive at the Expasition on Saturday or Monday. All the other Senators who were interested in the building of the caravels are expected to he present. Capt. Concas and his little fleet will push forward for Chicago with all possible speed. Arrangements for the reception of the crews, both by the welcoming fleet off Evanston and at the Exposition grounds, are going forward rapidly.

To-day's paid admissions numbered 111,073.

RENA SIRE ORDERED TO VACATE. One of the Health Board's Notices Posted at 1.453 Broadway.

Twenty-one families which had been ordered by the Health Board to vacate the unsavory tenements they lived in, and which had not obeyed the order, were evicted by the police after it stopped raining yesterday. Eight families were put out at 208 Thompson street; five families, all colored, at 107 West Third street: four families at 141 Madison street, three families at 408 Eighth street, and

one family at 2,278 Eighth avenue.

When the people at 107 West Third street

one family at 2.278 Eighth avenue.

When the people at 107 West Third street were first ordered to move, one old colored woman immediately moved, although her rent for the rest of the month had been paid. Unfortunately, she went to 208 Thompson street and paid \$30 rent in advance. When the latter place was also condemned she began to think the Health Department was persecuting her. Some of the evicted had no place to go to and were taken in by kind-hearted neighbors. Their cases will be reported to the Department of Charilies and Correction.

At the meeting of the Hoard of Health yeaterday the following houses were ordered to be vacasted; 081 First avenue, 1,453 Broadway, 106 Bayard atreet, and 270, 282, 284, 286, 288 East Fourth street.

These ejectment notices are not often put up on Broadway houses. The notice posted up in the hallway at 1,453, ordering all occupants to years byluly 2,1s addressed to Benj. Sira. No cause except "dangerous to life" is specified. Strasbutz & Co. occupy the stores. G. Brodsky, a tailor, is on the first floor, the second floor is empty, and the third is occupied by Harold E. Clarke and his family. Mr. and Mrs. Brodsky think the drainage in the cellar is at fault. Mr. Sire, the owner, also owns the Bijou Theatre. The Gedney House and the Broadway Theatre are on the same blocks as the condemned building.

CONFICTS FIGHT PRISON GUARDS. Three of the Prisoners Eilled in a Des

perate Attempt to Break Away. FOLSOM, Cal., June 27 .- George Sontag, the train robber whose brother lies wounded at Fresno and who himself is in Folsom prison for life, headed a desperate break of convicts this afternoon which resulted in a serious wound for himself, the death of three convicts and the wounding of three others. Some of the prisoners are employed outside the prison grounds in quarrying stone for San Frncisco street pavements. They are watched by

picked guards. At half-past three this afternoon a gang of convicts were at work in the upper stone quarry when suddenly George Sontag, Russell Williams, Ben Wilson, Charley Abbott, and Dalton, a ten-year convict, seized Frank Briare, a lieutenant of the guard, put a pisto to his head and started to run him up hill. The desperate convicts also had two chesters and an additional revolver, which had been concealed among the rocks. The guards dared not shoot for fear of hitting Briare.

Just before reaching the top of the hill Briare jerked away, and the guards opened fire from all directions. The convicts got behind rocks and returned the fire. A rienforcement from the prison hurried to the scene, and a half hour's indiscriminate shooting followed, at the end of which time one of the convicts held up his hat on a rifle as a token of surrender.

Warden Aull and a few guards advanced to the convict's stronghold, where they found Williams, Wilson, and Dalton stretched dead on the ground. Sontag was badly wounded by three or four bullets, and Abbott was groaning with a broken leg. At the beginning of the fight two prisoners were wounded, but were carried into the prison. None of the prisoners escaped, nor were any of the guards injured.

RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND,

Major Pettigrew of the Forty-seventh Regi-ment Disciplined for Incompetency.

STATE CAMP, June 27 .- Major William R. Pettigrew, commanding the First battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment was relieved from duty to-day for the remainder of the week by Col. John E. Eddy. Lieut.-Col. Hubbell was placed in command of the battalion. Col. Eddy is post commander in the absence

Major Pettigrow's removal is for incompetence and general disability to perform the duties which the post requires. He drilled his battalion on the parade ground all the morning with Col. Phisterer of Gen.

Porter's staff as instructor. In the course of the evolutions he made number of serious tactical mistakes, to which his attention was called by Col. Phistorer, who desired them rectified. The drill went from had to worse. At last Col. Phisterer's patience became exhausted, and he exclaimed, sharply: "If you don't know enough to conduct this drill rightly I will have some one who is com-

"If you don't know enough to conduct this drill rightly I will have some one who is competent take your place."

Major l'ettigrew, who seemed somewhat rattled, retorted that he knew his business. After the drill Col. Phisterer reported to Col. Eddy and Major Pettigrew was immediately relieved. He set out for home soon after receiving notice of his relief. No communication has been received from him, and he made no statement concerning his future course.

Col. Phisterer, when asked about the matter, said he thought Major Pettigrew unfortunate rather than culpable. He had, however, on previous occasions shown himself incapable of performing the duties required of him since an encounter with footpads some time ago, in which he was roughly handled.

Major Pettigrew entered the militia in 1805 as a private, was a Oaptain for fourtion years, and was elected Major in 1800.

Col. Eddy said he regretted removing Major Pettigrew from his command, but believed it was necessary for the good of the service and the welfare of the battailon. He thought the Major's losing his glasses through nervousness might be the cause of some of his mistakes.

Major Pettigrew, on arriving at his home in Williamsburgh hast night, and that whatevor

Major Pettigrew, on arriving at his home in Williamsburgh last night, said that whatever mistakes he might have committed during the drill at Peekskill were due, as on former occasions, to losing his glasses.

He could not see to correct the men when they made wrong manauvres, He thought Col. Eddy's treatment of him very severe. He had intended to resign in October, and might anticipate his intention, but would do nothing hurriedly.

JULIA FORCE ACQUITIED.

Verdict She is also Declared Not Insaue-Scenes in the Court. ATLANTA, June 27.-Miss Julia Force is a free woman. She is being held by the police at the request of her relatives, but the jury has acquitted her of murder, and the Judge declares that she is not legally insane. The day was consumed in argument by counsel, and it was 2 o'clock when Judge Clark began to read his charge to the jury. The audience for the most part was composed of the seciety ladies of the city, Mrs. ex-tov. Conley sitting by the prisoner. Miss Force came in tefore the Judge did, and for the first time during the trial her face was visible to the jury and to the spectators. She removed her veil and sat facing the jury, her eyes fixed upon the floor. In referring to the enormity of the erime, Judge Clark said the crime, committed by a Christian woman, was enormous, the only parallel to it being the Borden murder, if that murder was committed by lizzle Borden. He though this crime even more enormous than that. At the reference to the prisoner's prior life her face grew softer in its expression, there was a convulsive twitching of the muscles about the mouth, and with a quick movement she threw her veil over her face, put her handkerchief to her eyes and sobied. The jury was out only a fow minutes. The prisoner fell into the arms of her friend, Mrs. Conley. She is free now,' said Judge Clark. "and the verdlet of insanity does not stand against her. The law has no more demand upon her."

The women gathered sympathetically around Miss Force and it was half an hour before she could be got away from them. charge to the jury. The audience for the could be got away from them.

DISOBEYS HER FATHER'S WILL. The Helress to Nearly a Militon Marries the

Man of Her ! botes. LOUISVILLE, June 27.-Miss Blanche Culbertson, the New Albany heiress who is trying to broak her father's will disinheriting her in case she married Leigh French, grew tired of the slow process of the law and wedded French this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The marriage took

this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The marriage took place in the parsonage of the Second Presbyterian Church. None of the bride's family was present. The Rev. H. Van Dyck performed the eremony, and his wife and family were the witnesses. Immediately after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. French came to this city. They will leave for the Fast in a day or two.

Miss Cuberison was practically forced to the step, as her income had been stopped. She is the heiress of nearly a million dollars, but was without a penny. Her stepmother, Mrs. Emma Culbertson, her half brother, Samuel Culbertson, and J. J. Brown, trustees under the will, refuse to talk about the matter. The bride is 23, and is a beautiful girl. French is 28, a medical student, and poor, but handsome.

WANTED TO BURN THE TOWN. A Disappointed Office Seeker Who Plotted Bevenge and Was Caucht.

BALEIGH, N. C., June 27 .- W. P. Poole, a well known farmer of Clayton, wanted to be Postmaster, but another man was appointed. Poole threatened to burn the town and endeavored to hire Hannibal Smith, colored, to deavored to hire Hannibal Smith, colored, to doit. Smithteld several men of Poole's plan, and at his suggestion two of them, McCullers and Hinton, hid in Poole's barn, where the latter had an appointment to meet Smith. McCullers and Hinton heard Poole review his plan, which was that Smith should set fire to four large barns and a livery stable in town by throwing balls of cotten saturated with kerosens into them. When Poole had thus revealed himself he was arrested, and on him were found the cotton balls ready for use

Pather Corr Very Ill.

The Roy, P. M. Corr. the rector of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, who has months, had a dangerous relapse yesterday.
For hours his condition was deemed critical.
Toward evening he milled, but the attending
physicians deem his case very serious. SAMUEL SPENCER RESIGNS.

D. F. PORTER OF HARLEM MADE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Spencer Save He Has Given All the Tim to the Problem that His Private Affairs Will Allow-Mr. Porter Largely Interested ta Bringing Harlem Farther Down Town. Samuel Spencer is no longer a Rapid Tran-

it Commissioner. His resignation was accepted yesterday by Mayor Gilroy and the vacancy thus created was immediately filled by the appointment of David F. Porter of 132 West 121st street.

Commissioner Spencer's second resignation was received by the Mayor last Wednesday and was couched in the following terms: The Hon. Thomas F. Gilray, Mayor of New York City, DEAR Sin: The agreement of the Rapid Transit Com

mission on Monday afternoon, substantially upon the plan and terms so long advocated by a majority, I hope lays the foundation for such additional facilities, at an early day, as the city now most urgently needs While I have been pleased to devote the necessary abor and time to assist in this result, private affairs now demand my attention to such a degree that it will be impossible for me to continue to discharge the du-ties of a public office which consume so much time and I therefore present to you my resignation as a mem

ber of the Beard of Rapid Transit Railroad Commis-sioners, and request its early acceptance.

Thanking you for the courtesies extended to me, and with the best wishes for the future success of the Com mission, in whose work you have manifested such carnest interest, I am, very respectfully yours, NEW Your, June 21.

Mayor Gilroy's acceptance of the resignation famu ! Spencer, F.a., 28 Wall Street, New York City. Duan Sin: In acknowledging the receipt of, and officially accepting. your resignation as a member of the

Rapid Transit Commission, I recognize the force of the private reasons urged by you for this action.

I take pleasure in also assuring you of my appreciation of the courtesy, capacity, and energy with which you have discharged the duties of a member of the Commission, as observed by me in my relations with it. Yours very truly. Thos. F. Gilnov, Mayor.

Mr. Spencer said yesterday that his reasons for leaving the Commission are fully set forth in his letter to the Mayor, and that he had nothing to add thereto. "After our meeting of last Monday," said he,

"in which we agreed on a proposition for the

"in which we agreed on a proposition for the extension of the elevated railroad system. I propared my resignation and forwarded it to the Mayor."

Davidt. Porter, the new Commissioner, is a native New Yorker and a substantial business man. He is an owner of Harlem real estate, and is in the real estate business in 125th atrect. He was President of the Hank of Harlem, which consolidated with the Hamilton Bank of Harlem last year after a checkered experience. Mr. Forter was made President of the consolidated banks, a place which he still holds. He is a director of the lient Fishte Exchange and a member of its Rapid Transit Committee.

holds. He is a director of the Roal Fistate Exchange and a member of its Ranid Transit Committee.

Like Mr. Spencer, whom he succeeds. Mr. Porter is a Republican in politics, the law requiring that vacancies on the Commission be filled by the appointment of a man whose political faith is the same as that of the Commissioner he succeeds. Mr. Porter is a member of the Harlem Republican Club and adelegate to the Republican County Committee from the Twenty-seventh district, has twice been a candidate on the Republican ticket for Presidential elector, and was a delegate to Minneapolis. He is 45 years old. Mr. Porter is the first Harlemite to be appointed a Rapid Transit Commissioner, and his consideration for the welfare of that section of the city and desire for its presperous advancement will make him an active and energetic worker for the solution of the rapid transit problem. He was sworn in immediately on his appointment.

If don't know that I will be called on to do anything in my new capacity for some time, said Mr. Forter, yeaterlay. It know of the proposition which has been submitted by the Commission to the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, and do not suppose that there will be anlything for the Commission to do until the railroad company notifies us what action it proposes to take thereon. Of course, as a resident of Harlem and will be anything for the Commission to do until the railread company notifies us what action it proposes to take thereon. Of course, as a resident of Harlem and one fully acquainted with and deeply interested in its prosperity I desire to secure the realization of rapid transit between it and the lower section of the city. I am glad that we have a Mayor who has the same interest at heart—a man who knows the needs of our section and the best means of satisfying thom, and one who doesn't look on liarlem merely as a gost pasturage."

The Mayor said he had appointed Mr. Porter because of his lusiness arility, and particularly because he is possessed, by reason of his business and his property holdings in that territory, of a knowledge of the peculiar needs of the upper section of the city in the matter of rapid transit and how they can best to satisfied.

A PARKUURSTING PARKUURST,

He Wants a Divorce and His Wife Declares

that He's Another. ROCHESTER, June 27.-Judge Bradley spent this forenoon in special term listening to the sult of C. Theodore Parkhurst for a divorce from Mrs. Annie M. Parkhurst. Charles L. Wilson, a good-looking ex-policeman, was named as co-respondent. Parkhurst swears that he cut a hole in the ceiling of his dining

that he cut a hole in the ceiling of his dining room, from which he watched and obtained the evidence on which he brought the charge. He also said that he had found a watch which he had so used the help of the case. It is the house with the policeman. Wilson was dismissed from the force by the Police Commissioners upon an investigation of the case.

Mrs. Farkburst, in her allidavit his morning, said that the action brought by her husband was an effort on his part to free himself, so that he might marry Jennie Hutchinson, a young woman who was formerly employed in the Parkhurst alleged that her husband had installed the Hutchinson girl in rooms on North avenue, and had visited her daily. A number of affidavits were read tending to show that Parkhurst had led a gay life white away from home. His attorney reinliated with similar affidavits relative to Mrs. Parkhurst's acts. Decision was reserved.

Col. L. H. Roots's Will to be Contested, LITTLE ROCE. Ark., June 27.-There was filed in the Probate Court to-day a petition to contest the will of the late Col. Logan H. Roots by his children. Fannie E. Marion, and Louis by his children, Fannie E., Marion, and Louis H., on the grounds that the will was not executed in the presence of witnesses, and that the articles in it laying aside one-tenth of the income for charitable purposes are void on account of their vagueness and uncertainty. The contestants also claim that the provision bequeathing to the city of Little Rock the residue of the estate for park and hospital purposes creates a perpetuity in violation of law, and is also void on account of its uncertainty. The estate is valued at between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000.

The Mayor of St. Louis Sued for \$50,000. Sr. Louis, June 27.-Dr. William N. Brennan filed a suit to-day in the Circuit Court agains Cyrus P. Walbridge, Mayor of this city. Dr. Cyrus P. Walbridge, Mayor of this city. Dr. Brennan alleges that he has been injured both as a physician and a citizen to the extent of \$50,000 and costs, because of the charges made against him by the Mayor in connection with his removal. Dr. Brennan accuses the Mayor of having, while a Councilman and a candidate for Mayor, formulated with his political friends a plan to remove all heads of departments in the event of his election to the Mayoralty.

Admiral Hopkins Promoted.

Sr. John's, June 27.-The British war ship Blake, Admiral Sir John O. Hopkins, arrived here to-day from Halifax, which she le't early on Saturday. Admiral Hopkins succeeds to the command of the Mediterranean ficet, and Hear Admiral Buller replaces him here. The first news of his promotion was given to Ad-miral Hopkins here, and he was greatly sur-prised.

A Village Burned Up. GUTHRIE, O. T., June 27 .- The village of

Lexington. fifty miles south of here, was de-stroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, and three people perished in the flames. It is thought that the fire was started out of revenge by the negroes who were driven from the town recently. Mr. Spaulding to Bettre on June 80.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- Assistant Secretary

ment will retire on June 30, to be succeeded by Scott Wike of Illinois. Mr. Spaulding will en-ter the practice of law in New York city. Ripans Tabules cure biliousness dyspepsis, and allieorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels.—442.

Oliver O. Spaulding of the Treasury Depart-

DEAD AT THE THROTTLE.

Engineer Craig's Hant Was on the Lever but Powerless to Stop the Train. PHILADELPHIA, June 27.-A freight train pulled by iccomotive No. 103 of the Pennsylvanta Raticond came thundering north from Wilmington at 7:10 o'clock this evening. At Edgemore, two miles north of Wilmington, the train was stopped and several cars were attached to it. Engineer Craig didn't leave his cab, but he talked to Fireman Bainbridge When the locomotive again gained speedway the head of the engineer dropped forward; his

hand clutched the lever, but did not control the locomotive. Engineer Craig had died. The fireman did not discover this until the train rushed through Chester and nearly killed several people at the station. He took hold of Craig, found he was dead, and then stopped the

A PREACHER MOONSHINER.

He Ran Three Bap'ist Churches and One Billett Distillery.

ATLANTA, June 27. - United States Commissioner Gaston this morning bound over for trial on a charge of moonshining the Rev. Dr Barrett of Banks county. Mr. Barrett had charge of three Baptist churches and one illieft distillery. With characteristic patience and respect, the revenue officers who went up to Banks county to arrest him last week re frained from executing their commission when they found him engaged with his re ligious work. They allowed him to fulfit his engagements and preach on Saturday and Sunday. When he was quite through they suggested that he would better come to Atlanta and give the courts a sample of his eloquence. The reverend gentleman's still cap was found secreted in his cornfield, and three callons of fresh blockade corn was discovered in his house.

FALL OF AN ELEVATOR.

One Man Is Killed and Two Dangerously Injured.

The steam elevator in the India Wharf Brev ery in Hamilton avenue and Conover street, Brooklyn, fell last evening from the fifth floor to the basement. There were three men in it. One of them was killed outright and the other wo dangerously injured.

The man who was killed was John Krunter. aged 20 years, of 22 Hamilton avenue. Joseph Krofed, aged 23 years, of 115 Van Brunt street, received a fracture of the arm and internal injuries. Frederick Krezier, the third, aged 32, of 3 President street, had several ribs broken, and was also hurt internally.

The injured men were removed to the Long Island College Hospital and were reported last night to be in a critical condition. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a break in the machinery.

THIEF CHASE ON A ROOF. Three of a Boys' Gang Found Stenling Lend Pipe from the Consolidated Gas Company.

Three lead pipe thieves led the police a lively hase last night over the roof of the Consoli dated Gas Company's building, which covers the block bounded by Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Two of them were captured, but the third made his escape by climbing down leader. The prisopers are James Chitty, 17 years old, of 134 Tenth avenue, and Luke

Casey, 16 years old, of 324 West Seventeenth street. They are now locked up in the Wes Twentioth street station. At 10 o'clock last night a watchman in the building heard a noise on the roof and found three boys tearing away load pipe from a part of the roof which could only have been reached after some risky climbing. The watchman notified Policeman Gillespie, who called to his assistance Detectives Engelhauser and Tyrrell. This party laid a plan of attack and crawled to the top of the building from different points. The toys quickly discovered them, and there was a general scramble over the roof. Chitty and Casey were caught after considerable trouble. The third boy, who made his escape, was recognized as "Gook" Norman, one of a gang of petty thieves who have of inte given the police of the West Twentieth street station much trouble. oullding heard a noise on the roof and found

much trouble.

Chity and Casey are also members of the gang. The former was arrested recently on three occasions for largeny, but he has always scaped conviction.

HAD A GRIP ON THE BURGLAR.

But When Mrs. Hamlin Went for a Policeman He Got Away from Mr. Hamiln. Lowell, Mass., June 27.-Mr. and Mrs. Barney Hamlin awoke at 2 o'clock this merning and saw a man in the room. He was standing over Airs. Hamlin, and she screamed. The man caught her by the throat and choked her so that she could not call out again. Mrs.

so that she could not call out again. Mrs. Hamlin struggled until sho got sway from him, and, with her husband, caught the intruder. They held him until they reached the head of the stairs. Then all three fell down the whole length to the lower floor. But the Hamlins held on, tearing a large piece out of the intruder's coat.

The people down stairs were awakoned, and they helped to lock the prisoner in the downstairs family kitchen. Mrs. Hamlin and another woman went for a policeman, while Mr. Hamlin watched the burginr, Mr. Hamlin heard the children crying and ran to quiet them. The burgiar jumped through the window, carrying the sash with him. He was climbing over the back fonce when the police entered the front door. The burgiar escaped.

SHOTS IN A MT. KISCO GROCERT. Lawyer Adems Defends Himself Against

an Irjured Husband's Attack. Sylvester G. Sherwood, a hay dealer of Mt. Kisco, attacked Lawyer Andrew J. Adams of that town with a loaded riding whip in George H. Knapp's grocery in Main street yesterday Adams, who had armed himself with a revolver in expectation of an attack, fired two shots at his assailant, one of which wounded shors at his assailant, one of which wounded sharwood's hand.
Sherwood was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Quimby and arraigned before Justice Crans, who committed him to await examination as to his sanity. Sherwood had often threatened Adams, who, it is said, was intimate with Mrs. Sherwood several years ago, causing her separation from her husband. The latter was subsequently incarcerated for a time in a lunatic asylum.

Only the Heretical Professor Left at Lune. CINCINNATI. June 27 .- As a result of the Presbyterian troubles Lane Seminary may be closed. Prof. William Henry Roberts has closed. Prof. William Henry Roberts has been relieved of his chair by the Board. Frof. Arthur C. McGiffert has been called to Union Seminary. New York city, and Prof. Edward D. Morris has gone on his vacation, and, it is said, will not return. The seminary possesses grounds and property worth \$550,000. The three professors having left, only Prof. Henry Preserved Smith, convicted of heresy, is left as the faculty.

Wind Carried the Schoolhouse 59 Red .. Topeka, Kan., June 27 .- A terrific storm passed over Logan county last evening a few niles south of Oakley, blowing down several farm houses, stables, and outbuildings. It carried a schoolhouse lifty rods, breaking it into kindling wood. Lightaing killed Mrs. George Beak, four niles east of Cakley, and struck two houses in the town. The rainfall that accompanied the storm is the greatest since the spring of 1892.

Record for Heat in Kausas Broken a 115 Begrees.

TOPERA, June 27.-The report from the Kan sas Weather Bureau shows that the last week was the hottest ever known in the western half of the State. At I azaine, Neas county, the mercury reached 115°, a soint higher than all other records. In the other counties it varied from 112° to 100°.

Handits Ask 84.000 Hansom for a Boy. Havana, June 27.—A gang of bandits have kidnapped near Palacios. In the province of Plagr del Bio, an eight-year-old boy, for whom they demand a ransom of \$4.000.

Fast morning and evening trains to the Adirondac's,

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WHY MR. CLEVELAND DELAYS

HE WANTS TO GIVE CONGRESS AN OFFICT LESSON.

Believes that the Sherman Act Could Not Be Repraied Now, but that He Can Win if the Session Is Put Off-Outstone in Washington on the Situation-The Marguis of Laurdinan Tells Way India's Bilver Coinage Has Been Stouped.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- During the discussion of the financial situation at the Cabinet meeting to-day the fact was developed and commented upon that the uncertainty as to whether a bill to repeal the Sherman law could be passed by the Senate and House is the only cause for the disincilnation of the President to call Congress in extraordinary session at once. More than one member of the Cabinot did not hesitate to express the coinion that a repeal bill could not be passed, and one of these opinions comes from the most radical anti-silver man among the President's official ndvisors.

The fear that a failure to repeal the Sherman law would have a more disastrous effect upon the country than the present suspense is what has caused the President to hold in aberance the advice of bankers and other expert financlers, which has been so freely given eversince the 4th of March, and which has been more than ever overwhelming and persistent during the past week or ten days. Congress would have been called in March and it would be called now if the President felt assured that the Sherman law could be repealed. He is quite skeptical on this important point now, and is not inclined to depart from his announced intention to call Congress together in September. In the moan time it is hoped the necessity of a stoppage of silver purchases will become so apparent that Congress will feel called upon to afford the required relief at once.

One effect of the action of the Government of India has been to renew the demand for an early session of Congress, and this view of the situation was presented to Scoretary Carlisle this morning by many of his Congressional callers and by numerous telegrams from all sections of the country. Before going to the Cabinet meeting Secretary Carlisle received a cablegram from London announcing a further decline in the price of silver to 35 pence. At this price a silver dollar is worth 58% cents.
Senator Dolph of Oregon, who is the only

Pacific slope Senator in the city, said this morning: "I am opposed to my colleague, as you know, on the subject of free coinage, and am in favor of maintaining all the currency on par with gold, but it seems to me this action of the Indian Government will diminish instend of increase the prospect of passing a repeal of the Sherman law by the Senate. I think the effect will be to make thoughtful members of Congress hesitate before they further depreciate the value of silver by suddealy throwing upon the markets of the world the four million five hundred thousand ounces of silver, equivalent to nearly the whole American product, now purchased and stored by the Government. I do not know that anything better than the repeal of the Shorman act can be done to relieve the situation, but I am fearful that the repeal of that act would be disastrous to the finances of the Government and to silver."

Representative Alderson of West Virginia said the action of the Indian Government greatly embarrassed the situation here. He was a free silver man, but he believed the conditions at this time would have to be considered in any logislation on the subject; that we ered in any logislation on the subject; that we could not logislate on the conditions of ten or twelve years ago, and that Congress would have to act in accordance with things as they find them, and not upon theories. He thought a great many silver men were disposed to agree to some compromise, but the matter of detail could not yet be determined on.

Hepresentative Meredith of Virginia thought the Sherman law would be repealed, but he did not care to guess as to the character of the substitute for it.

Representative Meredith of Virginia thought the Sherman law would be repealed, but he did not care to guess as to the character of the substitute for it.

"This action on the part of the Government of India." said Mr. Boatner of Louisania, "throws a good many more difficulties in the way of free coinage. I have no doubt that had not this been brought about Mr. Clevelaud would, during the next session of Congress, have had a tree coinage bill presented to him for his sanction or his veto. I cannot tell, and no one can as yet, I think, how much the demonetization of silver in India will affect this situation. I have no question in my mind about the prapricty of repealing the Sherman law, but we have got to have some means of supplying money for trade and commerce. The volume of gold is not sufficient, and the deliciency mangot to be supplied. A large number of silver men who voted for the repeal of the Sherman law last Congress, did so on their faith that at the beginning of this Congress the 10 per cent. tax on state banks would be repealed. For my part I saw no reason why the two things should not have been coupled, and I was not willing to trust to the future for action on the hank tax, and I voted against the repeal of the Sherman law. It is not silver perse that the people want, but it is a sufficiency of the Sherman law. It is not silver perse that the people want, but it is a sufficiency of the Sherman law. It is not silver perse that the people want, but it is a sufficiency of the Sherman law. It is not silver perse that the people want, but it is a sufficiency of the Sherman law. It is not silver perse that the people want, but it is a sufficiency of the Sherman law. It is not silver perse that the people want, but it is a sufficiency of the Sherman law at the law levying a 10 per cent. tax on State banks carrency, and to provide for the free coinage of silver at such a ratio as to place it at a parity with gold. The most forcible expression of all came from Gen. A. J. Warner of Ohio, President of the Am

same great conspiracy. It is a movement deep-seated, and will be far reaching in its consequences.

"Tiook upon this act of India's, by which the gateways of the East are closed to silver, together with the determined purpose of the monometalists of this country to repeal the Sherman act, as events fraught with greater danger to man than anything that has before transnired within this century.

"What becomes now of the claim that the United States must stop the nurchase of silver in order to lorce highand to join in an international agreement. England has determined, if possible, to lorce the reneal of the Silver Furchase law in the United States, The closing of the mints of Bombay and Calcutta is a part of a gigantic conspiracy to seize upon the present opportunity to establish finally and lorever the single gold standard, and to extend it over the world.

"Silver will fail, gold will increase in value faster than ever. Prices will soon begin to fall in India. The whole world in time will feel the effect of the consumnation of this last ach of the gold conspirators. Prices will continue to fall everywhere as gold rises. The end no one can see. Every advantage will inure to creditors and creditor nations. England has set out to subdue the world, not with arms, but with gold—by turning everything to gold."

INDIA'S SILVER OUESTION.

The Viceroy's Explanation of the Stoppage of Silver Columne.

SIMIA. June 27.-In explaining to the India ouncil the bill providing for the stoppage of the free coinage of silver and other monetary measures, the adoption of which was announced yesterday, the Marquis of Lanadowne. Viceroy of India, said that he hoped that the Government would not be criticised for disposal ing of the important question at a single sit-ting. The keynote of the scheme was rather to prevent a further fall in exchange than to raise the value of the rupee. The fixing of the provisional rate of exchange at 1s. 4d. provided an automatic means of preventing the closing of the mints and the violent disturbing of exchange rates. The rate of exchange had teen fixed high enough to relieve the Government of its most pressing necessities, while the was well within the limits of the recent fluctual

There should be no mistake, the Viceror said, about the facts. It was not proposed to substitute gold for the silver currency. Mg at-

A THE RESIDENCE OF A SECRETARIAN PROPERTY OF